

BEAUTIFUL HOME SURROUNDINGS



Beautiful Home Surroundings

by

Richard M. Wyman

Proprietor of

Framingham Nurseries

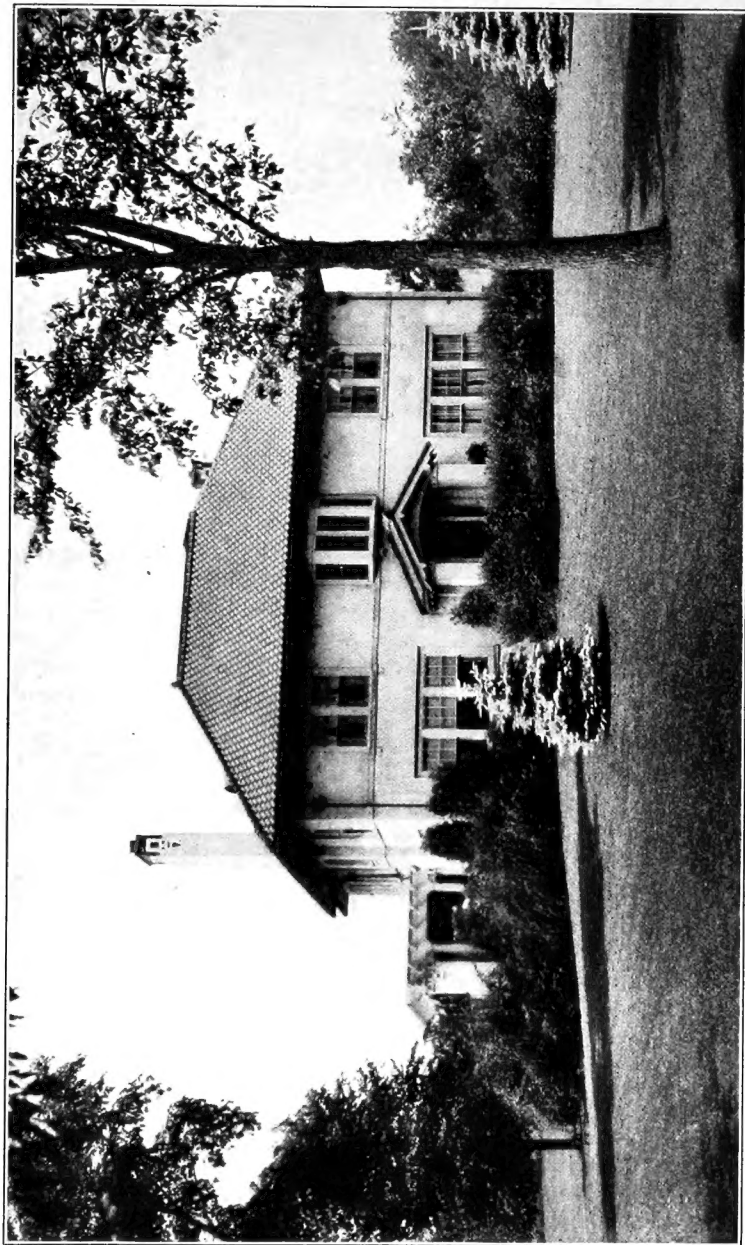
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

U. S. A.

THIRD EDITION

1922

Copyright 1922
by
RICHARD M. WYMAN
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
U. S. A.



Beautiful Home Surroundings. Not a mere house but a HOME.

Beautiful Home Surroundings

Landscape Gardening is not a science, but an art—one of the oldest and, without doubt, the finest and most beautiful of all arts. The Landscape Gardener paints his pictures and cuts his sculptures not in dead and lifeless pigments, marbles and bronzes, but in nature's own living materials.

Some gardeners, so-called, have endeavored to reduce Landscape Gardening to a science—to involve strict rules of arrangement, proportion and color, and to attempt to carry out their work in accordance with these rules. The results are failure due to stiffness, artificiality, and monotony of color.

Success in Landscaping, as in any other art, is obtained by giving rein to the sense of the artistic which is present in the heart of every normal human being.

By what authority shall any one declare that certain colors do not harmonize? It is a well-known fact that many artificial colors do clash and cannot be used in proximity. On the other hand, we do not all of us realize that nature's colors never clash. When brought together they tone each other down into contrasting harmony. He who would rule those colors out of a planting scheme, merely advertises the smallness of his sense of artistry and imagination.

In beautifying your home surroundings, do not be afraid to give free expression to your own likes and dislikes regardless of what others may say.

Since there are practically no laws to the art of Landscaping, we do not in this book attempt to set forth any hard and fast rules. It is rather a book of suggestions, based on our observations of what we have known to give excellent results. It is also a book of information to aid the novice in getting acquainted with the materials which he will use. To that end we have classified the trees, shrubs, and evergreens, not according to their botanical specifications, but according to the purpose for which they are best fitted in beautifying the landscape.

In beautifying *your* landscape, it is necessary to have in mind a picture of what you want to accomplish. It need not be a detailed picture, but it should be a general view of what you want. Thought, observation, and imagination will help make it complete. Perhaps your house foundations are bare; the corners and angles of the buildings may stand out too sharp. Over yonder a border planting will screen out that unsightly view; here a clump of trees will break up this broad, empty space. A line of shade trees will add dignity as well as comforting shade in summer. A border of large evergreens will break the force of winter winds and afford greater warmth and hominess. A few vines will soften the harsh texture of the house and give a greater sense of coziness and seclusion to your piazza.

Make note of all these problems which altogether form your mental picture, and after you have them well in mind, begin filling in your sketch.

Take each problem separately and work it out to your own satisfaction before proceeding to the next. In this way, and in this way *only*, will you be free from the depression of too much detail.

Let us first take away the bareness of the house foundations and soften the sharpness of the corners and angles. Plantings for this purpose are known as Foundation Plantings.

FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

There are two general methods of arranging these plantings. The first is to plant small groups or clumps of shrubs in the corners, at the angles, and in front of bare wall spaces. The second is to plant in long, continuous beds—some of the beds extending around two sides and sometimes even three sides of the house. Each method has its adherents who are ever willing to battle valiantly for their respective favorites. We believe that neither method will be suitable for all cases.



Without shrubbery to soften its bare foundation lines, even the most carefully planned home loses much in finish and charm

For a house built in the midst of a forest, the first method is perhaps preferable as it allows more of the house to be seen and therefore, varies the scenery. But for the great majority of homes which are built in the small town, city or suburb, it is out of place. In these latter locations there is a surplus of structure and a dearth of nature. To adequately relieve the over supply of buildings, and to balance the landscape, it is necessary to plant profusely. A few small groups will not suffice—it is necessary to use the *continuous bed* method.

The *small group* method requires few directions. Each group is entire in itself. The *continuous bed* method demands a little thought in order to preserve unity and prevent monotony. We, therefore, give the following suggestions:

First consider the size of the house. Is it large or small—high posted or close to the ground? Large or high posted houses naturally demand taller growing shrubs than medium, small, or low posted ones. The taller the shrubs, the wider should the bed be. This is in order to give room for several rows of shrubs—the tallest-growing next to the house, the shortest-growing toward the lawn, with medium sizes in the intermediate rows. This gradation of sizes is sure to make a pleasing picture. Also, it has a practical advantage. The tallest-growing shrubs often grow bare for the lower half. The medium sizes also to a certain extent. But the low-growing shrubs seldom have this feature—they cover up the bare spaces in the taller shrubs and give a finished edge to the planting.

In selecting shrubs, consider the position where they are going, and the height limit desired. Naturally you will not want tall-growing shrubs planted under windows, as they will soon shut out light. The tall sorts should go in



Note how much more warmly attractive—how much more COMPLETE a home can be made to look by means of a simple planting

the corners, at the angles, and in the blank spaces between windows—the medium or shorter-growing kinds under the windows. Thus you will prevent monotony in *height*. Remember, where the shrubs are tallest, make the beds widest. Thus you will prevent monotony in *outline*. In edging the lawn for the beds, do so in curving sinuous lines. If you don't exactly know where to terminate a bed, perhaps some practical feature will settle the question. Maybe there is a cellar window which you don't want to cover on account of light or for its accessibility to the coal bin. Very simple—just end the bed by curving it around to the house wall near one side of the window. Or if there is no such feature to help you decide, just end it where you think it will look well. If later you want to change it, do so at the next planting season.

Sometimes walks or other obstructions close to the house prevent any planting but a single, straight line. If so, then plant in that manner, using preferably the shorter plants, and make the most of what space you *do* have.

In connection with low-posted houses, and more particularly with bungalows, it has sometimes been found very satisfactory to plant single or double rows set in straight line, using varieties of plants that grow uniformly in height, the outer row slightly lower than the rear row. This has been used to good effect in front of a piazza on a large house.

Large-growing shrubs should not be planted nearer than 18 to 24 inches to the house walls—smaller plants 15 to 18 inches. Most all the deciduous shrubs for foundation planting should be set about three feet apart. The very smallest sorts, however, should be set somewhat closer, and may be planted as close as 18 inches apart. The shorter shrubs should not be placed one directly in front of the other, but staggered wherever possible.

Now apply the foregoing directions to your own foundations. A paper, a pencil and a few simple measurements will easily enable you to find out the quantities needed, of the large, medium, and small-growing sorts. The question is now a matter of selecting the proper sorts of shrubs for the purpose. Turn to the list of Deciduous Shrubs for Foundation Planting. These sorts, you will notice, are divided into groups according to the height they will ultimately attain—also sub-divided according to the color of the flowers, or some other distinctive feature. The months mentioned in the lists refer to the flowering period.

From each size-group select those sorts whose colors or blossoming period appeal to you most strongly. Don't be afraid of using the various colors together. They will not clash—at most, they will furnish contrasted harmony. For any one bed, do not select too many sorts. That is, a bed requiring eighteen or twenty-four shrubs will look better if planted with four or five shrubs of a kind in four or five kinds, than one or two each of a dozen or more sorts. Smaller and larger beds in proportion. If you desire still further varieties in your planting, make other beds of entirely different selections.

It is not necessary to order shrubs which have already arrived at their ultimate heights, although it can be done successfully. We have a considerable stock of shrubs in their mature sizes. We, however, recommend using somewhat smaller plants. They will soon grow to the desired sizes, and will look well in the meantime. They will be easier to handle and plant, and transportation charges will be less.

As an example, let us suppose you require shrubs attaining ultimate heights of 6 to 8 feet, 5 to 6 feet, and 3 to 4 feet. We suggest the use of shrubs which at time of ordering are 4 to 5 feet, 3 to 4 feet, and 2 to 3 feet, respectively. Or if you particularly enjoy watching them grow, order them in heights of 3 to 4 feet, 2 to 3 feet, and 18 to 24 inches, respectively.

Our seasonal price lists issued twice a year, in March and September, indicate the sizes available at each planting season. If you haven't a copy, a post card request will bring one.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Varieties Attaining a Height of 6 to 8 Feet

White Flowers		Lavender and Purple Flowers	
Pearl Bush	(April)	Persian Lilac	(Late May)
<i>Ecochorda grandiflora</i>		<i>Syringa persica</i>	
Chinese Privet	(June & July)	Rouen Lilac	(Late May)
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>		<i>Syringa rothomagensis</i>	
Mock Orange	(June)		
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>			
Japanese Snowball	(June)		
<i>Viburnum tomentosum plicatum</i>			
Red Flowers		Hybrid Lilacs	
Red Weigela	(May or June)	There is a group of shrubs which is claiming considerable attention at the present time. These shrubs are known as the French Hybrid Lilacs. They are crosses and developments of the common lilacs. They all bloom in late May and are nearly all fragrant.	
<i>Diervilla floribunda</i>			
Yellow Flowers		These lilacs are suitable for foundation planting and nearly all of them attain a height of 6 to 8 feet. The complete list of Hybrid Lilacs may be found in our seasonal price lists.	
Golden Bell	(April)		
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>			
Drooping Golden Bell	(April)		
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>			
Fortune's Golden Bell	(April)		
<i>Forsythia suspensa fortunei</i>			



Enjoyment of veranda life is easily increased by a foundation planting of small-growing Deciduous Shrubs

Varieties Attaining a Height of 5 to 6 Feet

Red Flowers		Pink Flowers	
Red Japanese Quince	(Mar. & Apr.)	Japanese Quince	(Mar. & Apr.)
<i>Oydonia japonica umbilicata</i>		<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	
Japanese Rose	(June to Nov.)	Pink Weigela	(May & June)
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>		<i>Diervilla rosea</i>	
White Flowers		Fragrant Honeysuckle	(Mar. to May)
Fragrant Azalea	(June & July)	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	
<i>Azalea arborescens</i>			
White Weigela	(May & June)	Valuable for Leaf and Fruit effect	
<i>Diervilla candida</i>		Japanese Bush Honeysuckle	(Blood-red fruit)
Japanese Bush Honeysuckle	(May & June)	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>		Japanese Rose	
White Kerria	(May & June)	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>		(Glossy foliage; scarlet fruit in fall attracts birds)	
White Japanese Rose	(June to Nov.)	White Japanese Rose	
<i>Rosa rugosa alba</i>		<i>Rosa rugosa alba</i>	
Bridal Bower	(Memorial Day—Fine)	(glossy foliage; scarlet fruit in fall attracts birds)	
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>			
Flame-colored Flowers			
Flame Azalea	(May & June)		
<i>Azalea calendulacea</i>			

Varieties Attaining a Height of 4 to 5 Feet

White Flowers

Pinxter Flower <i>Azalea nudiflora</i>	(Apr. & May)
Single White Deutzia <i>Deutzia crenata</i>	(July)
Snowball Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea arborescens sterilis</i>	(July & Aug.)
Regel's Privet <i>Ligustrum ibota regelianum</i>	(July)
White Almond <i>Prunus japonica alba</i>	(May)
Dwarf Mock Orange <i>Philadelphus lemoinei</i>	(May & June)
Hybrid Snow Garland <i>Spiraea arguta</i>	(Apr. & May)

Flame-colored Flowers

Japanese Flame Azalea <i>Azalea Kaempferi</i>	(May & June) (Very fine)
---	-----------------------------

Pink Flowers

Rosy Azalea <i>Azalea canescens</i>	(May)
Pink Deutzia <i>Deutzia crenata Pride of Rochester</i>	(June)
Pink Almond <i>Prunus japonica rosea</i>	(May)
Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	(July & Aug.)

Chocolate Flowers

Carolina Allspice <i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	(July & Aug.)
---	---------------



Just a few shrubs—but effective nevertheless

Valuable for Fruit Effect

Coral Berry <i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i>	(Crimson Fruit)	Regel's Privet <i>Ligustrum ibota regelianum</i>	(Blue-black Fruit)
Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	(White Waxy Fruit)		

Varieties Attaining a Height of 3 to 4 Feet

Red Flowers

Carmine Weigela <i>Diervilla Eva Rathke</i>	(All summer)
---	--------------

Pink Flowers

Southern Azalea <i>Azalea vaseyi</i>	(April & May)
Fortune's Spiraea <i>Spiraea callosa</i>	(June)

White Flowers

Lemoine's Deutzia <i>Deutzia lemoinei</i>	(May & June)
Fortune's White Spiraea <i>Spiraea callosa alba</i>	(June)

Yellow Flowers

Shrubby Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	(All summer)
--	--------------

Flame-colored Flowers

Japanese Azalea <i>Azalea mollis</i>	(May)
--	-------

Valuable for Leaf and Berry Effect

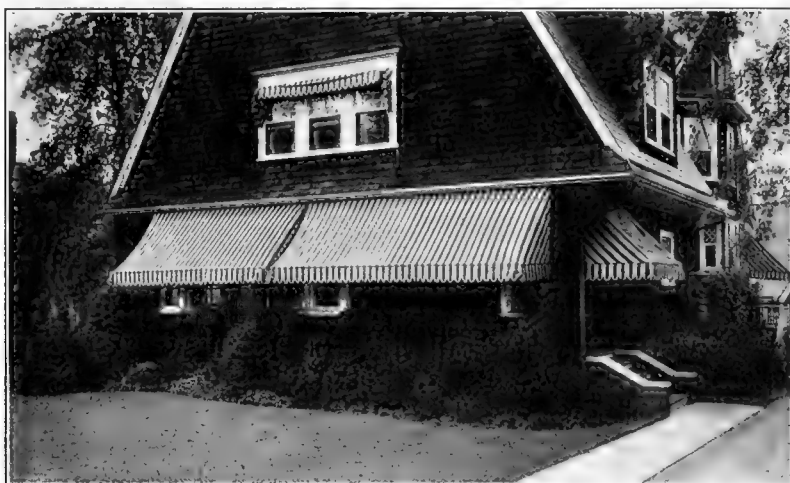
Japanese Barberry <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	(Leaves red in fall. Scarlet berries fall and winter)
--	---

Varieties Attaining a Height of 1 to 3 Feet

Red Flowers		White Flowers	
Crimson Everblooming Spiraea	(July & Aug.)	New Jersey Tea	(July to Sept.)
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i> Anthony Waterer		<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	
Pink Flowers		Dwarf Deutzia	(May & June)
Pink Dwarf Deutzia	(May & June)	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	
<i>Deutzia gracilis rosea</i>		Golden Syringa	(June)
Pink Everblooming Spiraea	(July & Aug.)	<i>Philadelphus coronarius aureus</i>	
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>		Rosy Purple Flowers	
Yellow Flowers		Rhodora	(April & May)
St. John's Wort	(All summer)	<i>Azalea canadensis</i>	
<i>Hypericum aureum</i>		Korean Azalea	(April & May)
Globe Flower	(All summer)	<i>Azalea poukancense</i>	
<i>Kerria japonica</i>		Valuable for Leaf Effect	
Silver-leaved Globe Flower	(All summer)	Silver-leaved Globe Flower	
<i>Kerria jap. variegata</i>		<i>Kerria japonica variegata</i>	(Green and white leaves)
Blue Flowers		Golden Syringa	(Golden leaves)
Lead Plant	(June)	<i>Philadelphus coronarius aureus</i>	
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>			

EVERGREENS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

In recent years, Evergreens have received ever increasing attention and appreciation. Their advantages are practically obvious, and chiefly lie in their interesting shapes and textures, their variations and gradations of color, and their winter effect. When deciduous shrubs and trees are bare and drab, evergreens preserve a note of cheer, and afford a happy contrast between their *ever green* foliage and the snow. In addition there is a class known as Evergreen



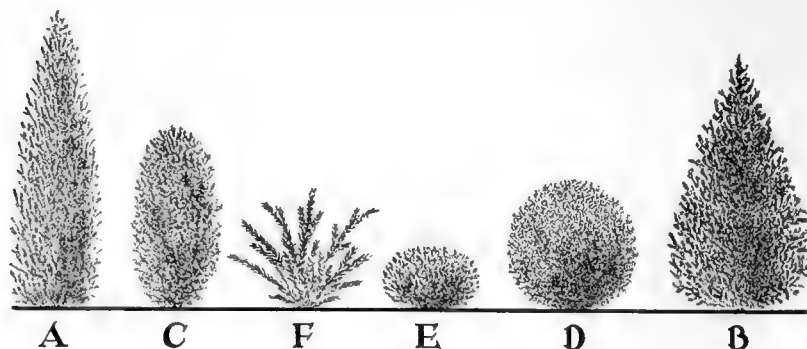
A practically permanent planting of Evergreens. Equally as pleasing in Winter as in Summer

Shrubs, or Broad-leaved Evergreens, which bear flowers. Some of these flowers, as for instance, those of Rhododendrons and Mountain Laurel, are very showy and rank high among the flowers borne by hardy shrubs and plants.

We do not recommend mixed plantings of Evergreens and Deciduous Shrubs—with one exception. Azaleas, which are really deciduous Rhododendrons, do mix well with Evergreens. Their blossoms, often bright in color, appear to advantage against the background of evergreen foliage. They are mostly compact and slow-growing and do not spread so rapidly as to choke out or cover up the evergreens. Azaleas are grouped under "Deciduous Shrubs for Foundation Planting."

Evergreens for Foundation Plantings cannot be suitably classified according to their ultimate heights. Some of them ultimately attain heights greater than desirable for this sort of planting. Most of them, however, require many years (some of them thirty or forty) to grow beyond a useful size. This period of time compares favorably with the *useful* length of life of Deciduous Shrubs. In addition, a little attention such as top-pruning and root-pruning will help check their growth and add several years to their usefulness.

Evergreens for Foundation Plantings should consist mainly of the fine-branched sorts. These we list below, and present by types. All the sorts of the same type have similar shapes and the same general proportions of breadth to height. We also furnish a sketch showing a comparison of the types, and indicate by suitable letters the comparative rate of growth of each variety listed.



A comparison of the various types of Evergreens. Types A, B, and C are measured by height; types D, E, and F usually by breadth

For large or high-posted houses the back rows should contain the larger sizes of the more rapid-growing sorts; for smaller houses, the medium sizes of the moderate-growing kinds. Grade down toward the lawn by using smaller and slower-growing varieties in the intermediate and front rows. Remember to select the slower sorts for planting under the windows.

In determining the number of Evergreens for a bed, there is no set rule for planting distances. Very slow sorts should have a space of 6 to 10 inches between the outermost branches; slow sorts a space of 8 to 12 inches; moderate and more rapid sorts a space of 10 to 15 or occasionally 18 inches. Types D, E and F, which are listed by spread, are easily placed. Types A, B, and C, which are measured by height require a little study. After you have decided upon the height of these types, which you will use, consult the sketch which shows relations between heights and breadths. Apply these proportions and you can determine the approximate breadth.

Our seasonal price lists issued twice a year, in March and September, present the sizes available at each planting season. Have you a copy of our latest list?

EVERGREENS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

Type A

(Tall narrow conical or columnar form.)

Key to the rates of growth

R—rapid (comparatively)

M—moderate

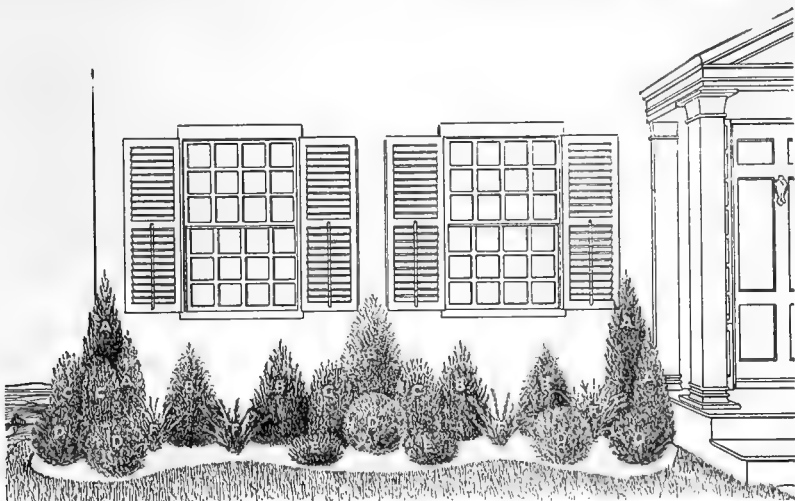
S—slow

VS—very slow

Combinations are occasionally used such as—(M-S) which means *medium to slow* rate.

Polish Juniper (M)
Juniperus communis cracovica
 Irish Juniper (S)
Juniperus communis hibernica
 Swedish Juniper (S)
Juniperus communis suecica
 Large-fruited Juniper (M)
Juniperus macrocarpa
 Red or Virginia Cedar (R)
Juniperus virginiana
 Golden Virginia Cedar (R)
Juniperus virginiana aurea

Blue Cedar (R)
Juniperus virginiana glauca
 Schott's Juniper (R)
Juniperus virginiana schottii
 American Arborvitae (R)
Thuja occidentalis
 Peabody's Golden Arborvitae (M)
Thuja occidentalis aurea
 Gold-tipped Arborvitae (M)
Thuja occidentalis columbica
 Pyramidal Arborvitae (S)
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis



Illustrating the arrangement of Evergreens in a Foundation Planting. The letters refer to the several types

Type B

Broad Conical Forms

Greek Juniper (S)
Juniperus excelsa stricta
 Alberta Spruce (Dwarf) (VS)
Picea albertiana
 Gregory's Dwarf Spruce
Picea excelsa gregoryana
 Thread-branched Cypress (S)
Retinispora filifera
 Japanese Cypress (M-S)
Retinispora pisifera
 Golden Japanese Cypress (M-S)
Retinispora pisifera aurea
 Plumed Cypress (M-S)
Retinispora plumosa
 Golden Plumed Cypress (M-S)
Retinispora plumosa aurea
 Gray Cypress (M-S)
Retinispora squarrosa veitchii
 Umbrella Pine (S)
Sciadopitys verticillata

Upright Japanese Yew (M-S)
Taxus cuspidata capitata
 Erect Dwarf Japanese Yew (VS)
Taxus cuspidata brevifolia erecta
 Bushy Arborvitae (S)
Thuja occ. dumosa
 Rosenthal's Arborvitae (Dwarf) (VS)
Thuja occ. rosenthalii
 Siberian Arborvitae (S)
Thuja occ. sibirica
 Vervaeke's Arborvitae (S)
Thuja occ. vervaekeana
 American Hemlock (R-M)
Tsuga canadensis
 Red-twigged Hemlock (Dwarf) (VS)
Tsuga diversifolia
 Dwarf Pyramidal Hemlock (VS)
Tsuga microphylla

Type C

Oval or Elliptical Forms

Hovey's Arborvitae (VS)
Thuja occ. hoveyi

Wagner's Arborvitae (VS)
Thuja occ. wagneri

Type D

Globose or Nearly Globose Forms

Bushy Dwarf Spruce (VS)
Picea excelsa dumosa
Dwarf Mountain Pine (M-S)
Pinus montana mughus

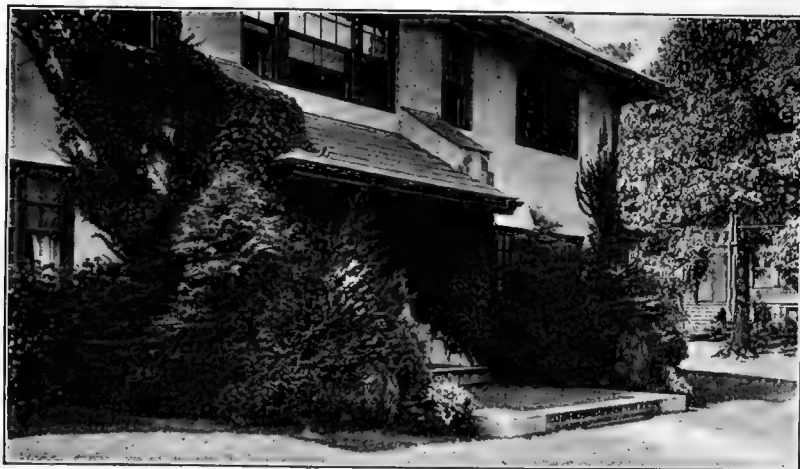
Globe Arborvitae (S-VS)
Thuja occ. globosa
Depressed Globe Arborvitae (S-VS)
Thuja occ. umbraculifera

Type E

Dwarf, Round, Flattened Forms

Japanese Globe Juniper (VS)
Juniperus virginialis globosa
Maxwell's Dwarf Spruce (VS)
Picea excelsa maxwelli

Golden Thread-branched Cypress (VS)
Retinispora filifera aurea
Little Gem Arborvitae (VS)
Thuja occ. Douglasi nana



Coziness and seclusion are gained by massing Evergreens about the porch

Type F

Spreading, Fan-shaped Forms

Dwarf Frazer Fir (VS)
Abies frazeri prostrata
Pfitzer's Juniper (M-S)
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
Common Spreading Juniper (S)
Juniperus communis depressa
Golden Common Juniper (S)
Juniperus communis depressa aurea
Japanese Juniper (S)
Juniperus japonica

Golden Japanese Juniper (S)
Juniperus japonica aurea
Sabin Juniper (S)
Juniperus sabina
American Yew (S)
Taxus canadensis
Japanese Yew (S)
Taxus cuspidata
Dwarf Japanese Yew (VS)
Taxus cuspid. brevifolia

Siebold's Japanese Yew (S)
Taxus sieboldi

Evergreen Shrubs

As their class name implies, their habits of growth are shrub-like. For this reason they can be worked into a planting of evergreens with excellent results. They fit in the spaces between conical or round forms of evergreens. Rhododendrons, Laurels, Andromedas, and Lily-of-the-Valley Shrubs should not be planted in limestone or alkaline soils.

Medium-growing Sorts

Mountain Laurel
Kalmia latifolia (June;
 (Pink and white flowers) (S)
Carolina Rhododendron (Pink flowers) (S)
Rhododendron carolinianum (May)
Catawban Rhododendron (Pink to red) (S)
Rhododendron catawbiense (May, June)
Great Laurel (White and pink) (S)
Rhododendron maximum (July)

Hybrid Rhododendrons (S)

Many shades and tints of white, blush, lavender, pink, purple, and red. All bloom in late May or early June. For detailed list of colors available consult our seasonal price-lists. If you haven't a copy, a post card request will bring one.

Small-growing Sorts

Garland Flower (VS)

Daphne cneorum

Evergreen Bittersweet (S)

Euonymus radicans

Sharp-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet (M-S)

Euonymus rad. acutifolia

Carriere's Evergreen Bittersweet (S)

Euonymus rad. carrieri

Small-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet (VS)

Euonymus rad. minima

Variegated Evergreen Bittersweet (S)

Euonymus rad. variegata

Broad-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet (S)

Euonymus rad. vegeta

(By suitable trimming the several varieties of Evergreen Bittersweet mentioned above may be trained as compact shrubs. Otherwise, they will spread and by the intermingling of their branches make an excellent ground cover. If planted against a wall, they will climb as a vine.)

Sheep Laurel

(Crimson flowers) (VS)

Kalmia angustifolia

Drooping Andromeda (White flowers) (VS)

Leucothoe catesbaei (April, May)

Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub (April, May)

Pieris floribunda (White flowers) (VS)

Alpine Rhododendrons

or

Dwarf Hybrid Rhododendrons

Rhododendron hirsutum (Scarlet) (VS)

Rhododendron myrtifolium (Red) (VS)

Rhododendron ovatum (Pink) (VS)

Rhododendron wilsoni (Pink) (VS)

(The above named sorts are particularly good for rock-garden use)

Dwarf Catawban Rhododendron (VS)

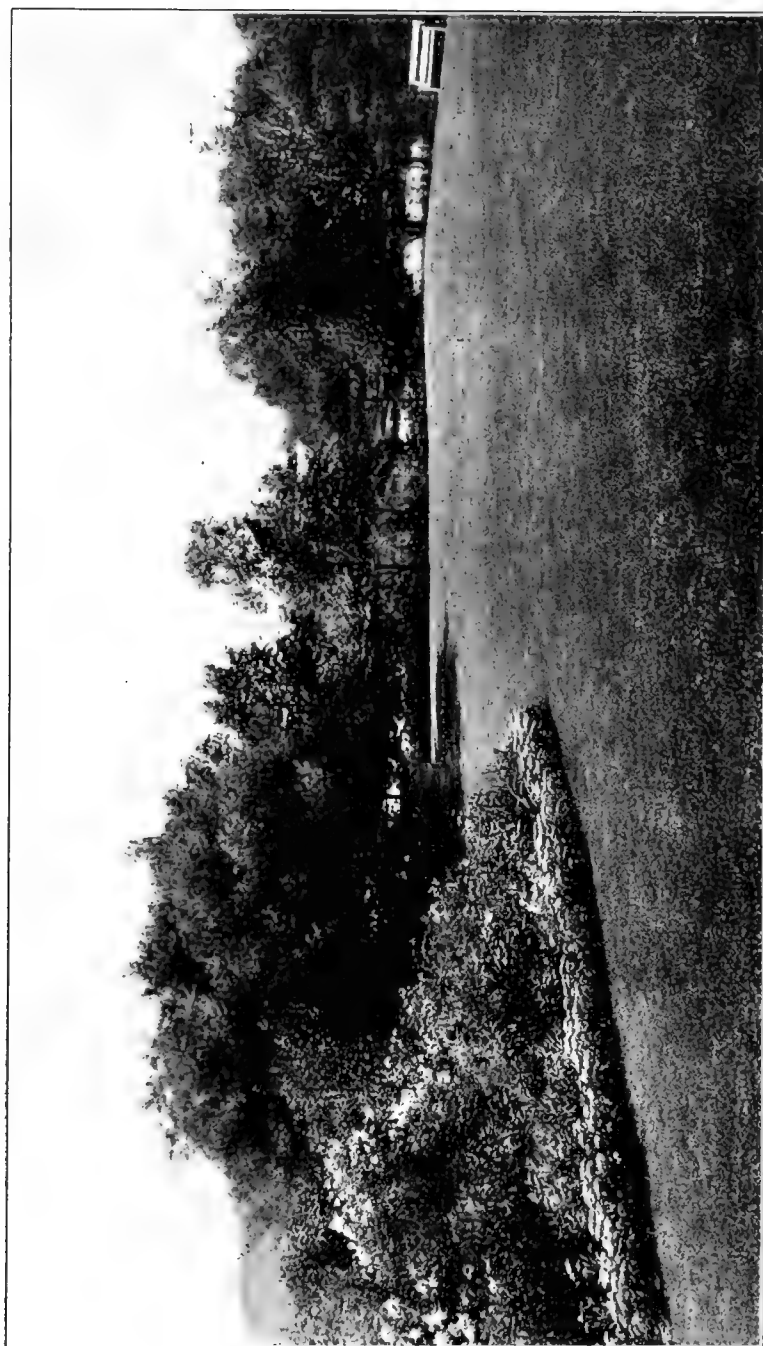
Rhododendron catawbiense compacta

(Pink to red—may, June)

Box-leaved Rhododendron (White) (VS)

Rhododendron micranthum (June, July)





This combination Border and Screen Planting of Shrubs, Trees, and Evergreens provides privacy and hominess, and gives an illusion of a broad spacious lawn where actually the space is limited

BORDER AND SCREEN PLANTINGS

The Border Planting is the frame to your landscape picture. It may simply be a frame, or it may serve practical purposes as well.

For instance, possibly there is an unpretty view from some of your windows or porch—a cut-away embankment, an unkempt vacant lot, or the service yard of your neighbor's place with its attendant line of clothes on wash-days. Or perhaps your neighbor is a bit careless and permits refuse to collect in the back yard.

Perhaps your house may be close to your neighbor's. From the windows of the house next door one can look into your windows, or vice-versa. Lights from the other house or from the street may annoy you.

By the use of tall growing material, you can screen out those unsightly views, and create privacy and seclusion. Or by the use of low intervals, you can improve each delightful vista. The border planting may be made of shrubs, of trees, or shrubs and trees combined, or of evergreens.

Low borders, merely for framing your picture, may be made from the materials listed under Foundation Plantings. If, however, you wish your border to serve as a screen, or for seclusion, taller-growing material is necessary. We list below various classes of plants for border plantings, and have grouped them in a manner similar to the way in which we presented materials for Foundation Planting.

Remember to fill the back row with the taller sorts and grade down toward the lawn. If desired, you can use some of the material suggested for Foundation Plantings in the intermediate and front rows, as practically all such material is good for Border Plantings. At various intervals trees can be planted in the border to very good effect—preferably those sorts which do not make too heavy shade—the sorts with loose open tops. Also some of the small flowering trees. We submit below a list of shrubs suitable for Border Plantings, and also a list of trees suitable for planting in a shrub border—also other classes of material for Border Plantings.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FOR BORDER AND SCREEN PLANTINGS

Varieties Attaining a Height of 15 to 25 Feet

(These varieties should be planted 6 feet apart)

Purple Flowers		Valuable for Fruit Effect	
False Indigo	(June)	White Fringe	(Black fruit)
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>		<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	
Siberian Pea	(June)	Blue Dogwood	(Dark blue berries)
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>		<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	
Cornelian Cherry	(Mar. & April)	Cornelian Cherry	(Scarlet fruit)
<i>Cornus mascula</i>		<i>Cornus mascula</i>	
White Flowers		Spindle Tree	(Scarlet-orange fruit)
White Fringe	(May & June)	<i>Euonymus europaea</i>	
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>		Staghorn Sumac	(Brick-red fruit)
Blue Dogwood	(May & June)	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>		Wayfaring Tree (Fruit red, turning black)	
Silver Bell	(May)	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	
<i>Halesia carolina</i>			
Wayfaring Tree	(May)		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>			



A handsome screen of deciduous trees and large shrubs serving both to beautify and to shut out the view of a neighbor's back yard

Varieties Attaining a Height of 10 to 15 Feet

(These varieties should be planted 5 feet apart)

White Flowers		Valuable for Bark, Leaf and Fruit	
		Effect	
Groundsel Tree	(Sept.)	Bailey's Dogwood	(Red branches)
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>		<i>Cornus baileyi</i>	
Bailey's Dogwood	(All summer)	Pink-fruited Spindle Tree	
<i>Cornus baileyi</i>		<i>Euonymus bungeana</i>	
Gray Dogwood	(July)	(Fruit pink, opening so as to show its red seeds)	
<i>Cornus paniculata</i>		English Privet	(Shiny black fruit)
Amoor River Privet	(June & July)	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>		Purple-leaved Plum	(Purple leaves)
European Red Osier	(July)	<i>Prunus pissardi</i>	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>		Buckthorn	(Black fruit)
Arrow-wood	(June)	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>		Carolina Buckthorn	
High-bush Cranberry	(June)	<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>		(Red berries turn black in fall)	
Sheep-berry	(May & June)	Arrow-wood	(Black berries)
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>		<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	
Common Snowball	(June)	Sheep-berry	(Fruit bluish black)
<i>Viburnum opulus sterilis</i>		<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	
Purple Flowers		High-bush Cranberry	(Red berries)
Smoke Bush	(June)	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	
<i>Rhus cotinus</i>		Smooth Sumac	
Hungarian Lilac	(June)	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	
<i>Syringa josikaea</i>		(Brick red seeds; crimson leaves in fall)	

Varieties Attaining a Height of 5 to 10 Feet

(Should be planted about 4 feet apart. Smaller shrubs as listed under Foundation Planting, can be used in front of these to good effect.)

Red Flowers
Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (June)
Lonicera tatarica grandiflora rubra

Pink Flowers
Common Hydrangea (Aug.)
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Tartarian Honeysuckle (June)
Lonicera tatarica
Large-flowered Honeysuckle (June)
Lonicera tatarica grandiflora rosea

Yellow Flowers
Siberian Dogwood (June)
Cornus siberica

Burning Bush (May & June)
Euonymus alata

Green-twigged Golden Bell (May)
Forsythia viridissima

Yellow-flowered Honeysuckle (May & June)
Lonicera tatarica albida

Fragrant Sumac (May)
Rhus aromatica

White Flowers
Swamp Honeysuckle (June & July)
Azalea viscosa

Button Bush (July to Sept.)
Ophanthus occidentalis

Silky Dogwood (June & July)
Cornus sericea

American Red Osier (June)
Cornus stolonifera

Pearl Bush (May)
Exochorda grandiflora

White Tartarian Honeysuckle (May & June)
Lonicera tatarica grandiflora alba

Elderberry (June & July)
Sambucus canadensis

Golden Elderberry (June & July)
Sambucus nigra aurea

Common White Lilac (May)
Syringa vulgaris alba

Blueberry (May)
Vaccinium corymbosum

Single Japanese Snowball (June)
Viburnum tomentosum

Purple Flowers
Common Lilac (May)
Syringa vulgaris
Valuable for Bark, Leaf or Berry Effect

Red Chokeberry
Aronia arbutifolia
 (Red berries; crimson leaves in autumn)

Black Chokeberry (Black berries)
Aronia melanocarpa

Bush Aralia
Aralia pentaphylla
 (Pleasant dark green, five-lobed leaves)

Siberian Dogwood
Cornus siberica
 (Bark brilliant red in winter)

Silky Dogwood (Blue berries, red stems)
Cornus sericea

American Red Osier
Cornus stolonifera
 (Blood red stems in winter)

Yellow-steamed Osier (Yellow stems)
Cornus stolonifera lutea

Burning Bush (Red berries)
Euonymus alata
 (Leaves brilliant red and orange)

Winter Berry (Scarlet berries)
Ilex verticillata

Fragrant Sumac
Rhus aromatica
 (Aromatic leaves turn crimson in fall)

Elderberry (Black berries)
Sambucus canadensis

Golden Elderberry (Leaves golden yellow)
Sambucus nigra aurea

Ninebark (Shaggy bark)
Parqua opulifolia

Golden Ninebark (Leaves yellow)
Spiraea opulifolia aurea

Blueberry
Vaccinium corymbosum
 (Bluish black edible berries in July. Leaves brilliant scarlet in fall)



Just a simple border between house lots in a thickly settled suburb



A screen of mixed deciduous shrubs, specially selected to attract birds, surrounding a rose and perennial garden. Old-fashioned charm in an entirely new-fashioned setting

TREES SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN A SHRUB BORDER

Tall-growing Sorts

Silver Maple

Acer dasycarpum

(Quick growing)

Wier's Cut-leaved Maple

Acer dasy. wieri

(Deeply notched leaves)

Scarlet Maple

Acer rubrum

(Leaves scarlet in fall)

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch

Betula alba laciniata

(Exceedingly graceful)

Yellow Birch

Betula lutea

(Foliage brilliant yellow in autumn)

Red Birch

Betula rubra

(Very shapely)

Paper or Canoe Birch

Betula papyracea

(Bark white when mature)

American Hornbeam

(Slender clean-cut shape)

Carpinus americana



Can you imagine many things more beautiful for an Evergreen Border or Wind-break than these large specimen Blue Spruces at Framingham Nurseries?

Medium-growing Sorts

White Flowering Dogwood (May)
Cornus florida (White flowers)
Red Flowering Dogwood (May)
Cornus florida rubra (Pink or red flowers)
Scarlet Thorn (May)
Crataegus coccinea (White flowers)
 (Scarlet fruit in autumn)
Washington Thorn (May & June)
Crataegus cordata (White flowers)
 (Foliage and berries crimson in Fall)
Cockspur Thorn (May & June)
Crataegus crus-galli (White flowers)
 (Dark glossy leaves)
Common Hawthorn
Crataegus oxyacantha
 (Fragrant white flowers in May,
 scarlet fruit)

Double White Hawthorn
Crataegus oxy. flore pleno alba
 (Double white flowers in May)
Flowering Crab (Pink flowers)
Malus floribunda (May)
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab
Malus wensis flore pleno
 (Fragrant double pink flowers resem-
 bling small roses)
Parkman Crab (Deep Pink)
Malus parkmanni
Scheidecker's Crab
Malus scheideckeri
 (Double deep pink flowers in May)
Japanese Tree Lilac (July)
Syringa japonica
 (Creamy white flowers)



Snow on Evergreens

EVERGREENS FOR BORDER PLANTINGS

For comparatively low plantings, use a general assortment of sorts recommended for Foundation Plantings; for medium heights, use the more rapid sorts.

For a tall border, use sorts listed below. These are the most rapid growing varieties of evergreens and will give quick results. They may be used as a back ground for a shrub or small evergreen border.

Balsam Fir
Abies balsamea
Short-leaved Fir
Abies brachyphylla
Silver Fir
Abies concolor
Frazer Fir
Abies frazeri
Japanese Fir
Abies veitchii
White Spruce
Picea alba
Engelman Spruce
Picea engelmanni
Norway Spruce
Picea excelsa
Colorado Green Spruce
Picea pungens
Colorado Blue Spruce
Picea pungens glauca
Koster Blue Spruce
Picea pung. kosteriana

Austrian Pine
Pinus austriaca
Mountain Pine
Pinus montana
Red Pine
Pinus resinosa
White Pine
Pinus strobus
Scotch Pine
Pinus sylvestris
Douglas Fir
Pseudotsuga taxifolia
American Hemlock
Tsuga canadensis

(On account of its ability to withstand shearing, we have listed this species as suitable for Foundation Planting. If allowed to grow with little or no pruning, it attains a fair height and makes an excellent border tree. It is particularly suitable for planting next to the lawn, in front of a border of Firs and Spruces.)



Without a Windbreak—

WINDBREAKS

If your home is on the top of a hill or in a thinly settled section, or in any other windswept location, the desirability of an effective windbreak is obvious.

The most effective—as well as most beautiful windbreak is one made of evergreens. Windbreaks have occasionally been made of deciduous trees. Their bareness of leaves in winter, when they are most needed, constitutes their chief drawback. It is the leaves, and not the branches which do most toward breaking the force of the wind. The ever-present foliage of evergreens makes them the only suitable material for windbreaks. It is really astonishing what a degree of improvement can be effected by following these suggestions for windbreak planting. The house is kept more snug and comfortable, and the home grounds comparatively free from troublesome snowdrifts.

If the wind sweeps in through a narrow opening between buildings, a group planting will suffice. If, however, the wind has a broad front, a border planting is imperative. This windbreak border may be made of windbreak material alone, or with smaller evergreens, or deciduous shrubs in front.

Evergreens for windbreaks should be planted so that when looking toward the direction from which the wind comes, you will see little or no space between the trees. Where there is plenty of space, this can be accomplished by planting in two or more rows in an alternate manner; that is, spacing them so that a tree in the front row will cover the space between trees in the back row. To many persons this method of arrangement will appeal, as it affords the greatest amount of protection with the least formality of appearance.

Where space is limited it is wise to plant in a single row, setting the trees close together, so that their branches will intermingle. The trees may then be



—and with one

allowed to grow naturally. If, however, you prefer a rather formal effect, or the space is too narrow to allow the branches to grow to their natural limit, the windbreak may be trimmed. This can be done as shown in the accompanying sketches, or it can be trimmed in other shapes—such as a triangle, or with a round top.

EVERGREENS FOR WINDBREAKS

These sorts are all broad cones in shape. In staggered rows they may be planted from five to ten feet apart. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are suitable for single row plantings where the branches intermingle, and are also suitable for shearing into formal shape. For single row, small sizes should be planted eighteen inches apart; large sizes, five or six feet apart; intermediate sizes in proportion.

Silver Fir

Abies concolor

*White Spruce

Picea alba

Engelman Spruce

Picea engelmanni

*Norway Spruce

Picea excelsa

Colorado Green Spruce

Picea pungens

Colorado Blue Spruce

Picea pungens glauca

Koster Blue Spruce

Picea pung. kosteriana

Austrian Pine

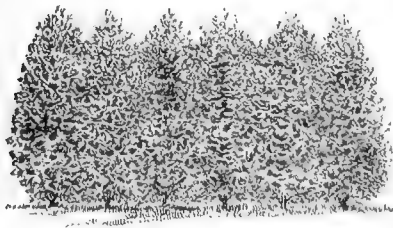
Pinus austriaca

*White Pine

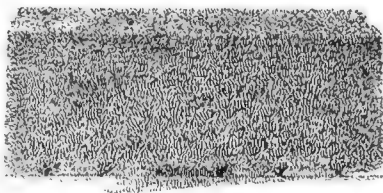
Pinus strobus

*American Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis



A single-row Windbreak left to grow naturally



The same Windbreak sheared into formal shape



Is there anything attractive in this back yard with its flapping wash? The harmony of surroundings is completely spoiled

SERVICE-YARD SCREENS

While on the subject of border and screen plantings, it is perhaps well to call attention to one of the most frequent eye-sores to be found in the small towns and suburbs of America—the service-yard or clothes-yard, with its piles of refuse and ashes, or with its flapping array of intimate personal belongings. There is no necessity for this eye-sore; the remedy is simple. A planting of shrubs selected from the foregoing lists will improve the situation. A group or border planting of evergreens will not only add to the beauty, comfort and value of your home, but will also afford a year-round screen. Where space is scarce, a single row of evergreens will suffice. For this purpose there are two sorts of evergreens most suitable.

American arborvitae
Thuja occidentalis

Pyramidal Arborvitae
Thuja occ. pyramidalis



Yet observe how easily and effectively a service-yard may be screened in summer and winter with Framingham evergreens

HEDGES

People who live near a school house invariably experience the annoyance of having the children walk along the edges of their lawns and wearing away the grass. Or where a house is on a much-used street, not only children, but the grown-up passers-by are more than frequently guilty of the same offense. In such cases, wire wickets, or other such devices often used, generally prove but temporary in their effect, and are none too pleasing to the eye. A hedge is the proper remedy.

A hedge may be either formal or informal, as illustrated in the accompanying sketches.

Hedges—formal and informal—can be made of deciduous shrubs or flowering shrubs, or of evergreens. We give below lists of the sorts most desirable for the making of hedges.



Two-Hedges—closely sheared Barberry in the foreground; natural shaped Chinese Privet in the rear

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FOR HEDGES

Small sizes should be planted from 8 to 12 inches apart; medium sizes 12 to 15 inches; large sizes 15 to 20, or even 24 inches. Varieties marked with a (†) are suitable for planting near the ocean.

†Japanese Barberry

Berberis thunbergii

Makes a dense, round, broad hedge. Bears quantities of crimson berries which remain until late winter. Attracts birds. Can be trimmed into any shape. Very fine.

Cockspur Thorn

Crataegus crus-galli

Handsome dark, glossy leaves. Stout thorns 2 inches and more in length make a positive barrier to trespassers.

†California Privet

Ligustrum ovalifolium

Leaves dark green and shining. Makes a tall, narrow hedge which can be made broader by severe pruning. Somewhat tender, but worth planting on account of its great beauty.

†Chinese Privet

Ligustrum ibota

The hardest and most graceful of all privets. Makes a broad hedge of medium height and withstands shearing perfectly.

†Regel's Privet

Ligustrum ibota regelianum

Similar to the preceding, but broader and shorter.

†English Privet

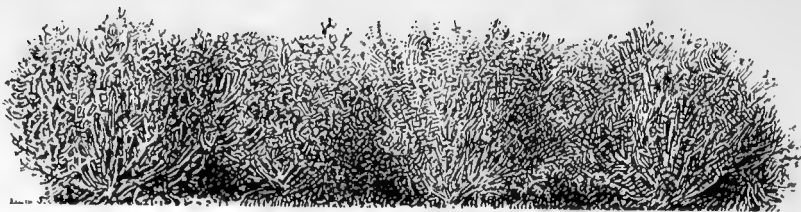
Ligustrum vulgare

Makes a broad, tall hedge. White flowers in June, followed by clusters of shiny black berries.

Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica

Foliage dark green, branches spiny. Attractive small black fruit.



Natural or slightly trimmed hedge

FLOWERING SHRUBS FOR HEDGES

These sorts are best for informal hedges. If heavily sheared, most of them will not flower profusely.

Small sizes should be planted from 12 to 15 inches apart; medium sizes, 15 to 18 inches; larger sizes, 18 to 24 inches. Varieties marked with a dagger (†) are suitable for seashore use.

Japanese Quince

Cydonia japonica

Pink flowers in March and April. Branches thorny. May be allowed to grow large or can be kept small by pruning which does not affect the bloom.

Lemoine's Deutzia

Deutzia lemoinei

Pure white single flowers in large clusters. Completely cover the shrub in May and June. Grows up to four feet tall and four feet broad. Makes a round hedge which needs very little trimming.

†Japanese Rose

Rosa rugosa

Foliage glossy, dark green. Flowers single red, fragrant, June to December. Large bright scarlet fruit in fall and winter, attracts birds.

†White Japanese Rose

Rosa rugosa alba

Similar to preceding. Flowers white.

†Everblooming Spiraea

Spiraea bumalda

Covered with pink flowers in flat panicles in July and August. Makes a low hedge.

†Crimson Everblooming Spiraea

Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer

Similar to the preceding. Flowers crimson.

†Bridal Bower

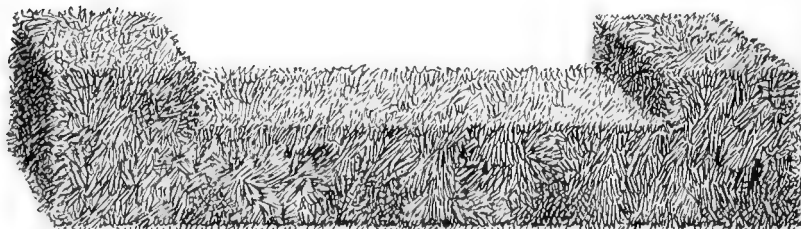
Spiraea vanhouttei

The well-known shrub which bears white flowers in profusion on Memorial Day.

Common Lilac

Syringa vulgaris

Too well-known to need description. Any of its variously colored varieties are suitable. See our seasonal price lists for a list of the various sorts. Have you a copy of the latest?



A suggestion for formal hedge trimming

EVERGREENS FOR HEDGES

Small sizes and slow-growing sorts, 12 to 15 inches apart; medium size, 15 to 20 inches; large sizes and rapid-growing sorts, 20 to 30 inches apart.

Although some of the sorts listed below are rapid in growth, they withstand pruning perfectly and may thus be kept back to moderate size for a long period of years.

Key to the Rates of Growth

VR—very rapid	R—rapid	M—moderate	S—slow	VS—very slow
White Spruce <i>Picea alba</i>	(Broad, R)	Pyramidal Arborvitae <i>Thuja occ. pyramidalis</i>	(Slender, S)	
Norway Spruce <i>Picea excelsa</i>	(Broad, VR)	Siberian Arborvitae <i>Thuja occ. siberica</i>	(Broad, S)	
American Arborvitae <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	(Slender, M-R)	American Hemlock <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	(Broad, M-R)	



This sturdy evergreen hedge of Norway Spruce does much to give privacy, dignity, and distinction to the estate on which it is planted



The cool, inviting shade of the Sugar Maple

SHADE PLANTING

After the necessary foundation, border, screen, and protective plantings have been properly accomplished, you will probably discover that a bit of shade about the house, at various points on the lawn, would be welcome. The inviting presence of well-formed Shade Trees is always an appreciable addition to the dignity and impressiveness of any grounds. Such trees grow to be intimate friends.

Shade Trees may be planted about the house in straight lines, or in an irregular manner. To some persons this irregular placing will appeal, as this method eliminates stiffness and formality of appearance. Such trees should be located so as to provide shade where shade is needed. Bear in mind that the

afternoon rays of the sun are generally the most trying—therefore plant on the west as well as the south of the house. It is sometimes well to balance the planting by adding trees on other sides of the house.

Trees on the lawn may be set as close together as thirty feet or even twenty feet. It is often desirable to plant young trees as near together as twelve or fifteen feet. When they have grown so that their branches begin to intermingle, remove every other one. This method provides better shade when the trees are young. Firmness and determination on your part are vital when the trees have grown. If you weaken and fail to remove the extra trees as soon as the branches begin to intermingle, all the trees will suffer and ultimately be spoiled as far as symmetry of shape is concerned.

Street Trees should, of course, be set in a line parallel to the street—if the street curves, the row of trees should curve to follow the street. Average planting distances for street trees are thirty to forty feet apart. For the sake of uniformity, it is often wise to set street trees in front of your house at approximately the same distances they are planted on other parts of the street. Sometimes, however, you will find it wise to set them in consideration of some feature of your house or grounds.

SHADE TREES

All the sorts listed below are suitable for shade planting.

Varieties marked with a star are the best sorts for street planting.

*Silver Maple

Acer dasycarpum

Rapid growing, somewhat short lived. Silvery leaves.

*Norway Maple

Acer platanoides

Broad, round, dense head. Foliage large and very dark. Absolutely the best all-round shade tree; resists unfavorable soil conditions, smoke, dust and pests.

Red, Scarlet, or Swamp Maple

Acer rubrum

Autumn foliage assumes most gorgeous shades of red.

*Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum

Large growing, long lived native tree. Leaves bright yellow in fall. After the Norway Maple, the best all-round shade tree.

Horseshoechestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum

White flowers in May. In September it drops those large brown nuts with which the youth of the land is accustomed to adorn telephone wires. No neighborhood is complete without one.

Red Buckeye

Aesculus pavia carnea

A variety of Horseshoechestnut. Bears curious waxy red flowers in May.

Weeping Cut-leaved Birch

Betula alba laciniata

The best drooping tree, very symmetrical. Leaves deeply cut. Bark white. Very handsome

Black Birch

Betula lenta

Bark reddish brown, aromatic.

Yellow Birch

Betula lutea

Bark silvery gray or light orange. A blaze of gold in autumn.

Paper or Canoe Birch

Betula papyracea

Very graceful. Bark brown when young, very white when older. Handsome foliage.

Red or River Birch

Betula rubra

Symmetrical shape. Attractive foliage. Bark reddish brown.

Western Catalpa

Catalpa speciosa

Large, rapid growing. Large leaves, white flowers

American Beech

Fagus grandifolia

A magnificent tree; large spreading growth; symmetrical. Smooth light gray bark. Will grow in dense shade.

*White Ash

Fraxinus alba

Large, broad when mature. Autumn foliage ranges from bright yellow to deep purple.

*Saghalien Cork Tree

Phellodendron sachalinense

Large handsome tree with beautiful foliage.

*Pin Oak

Quercus palustris

Conical head. Deep green leaves turn red in fall. Branches droop slightly. Handsome.

*Red Oak

Quercus rubra

Large rich foliage turns bronze red in fall. Very fine.

European Mountain Ash

Sorbus aucuparia

Small or medium size. Its large clusters of small red berries during summer and fall make it very popular.

Oak-leaved Mountain Ash

Sorbus quercifolia

Similar to preceding. Leaves similar in shape to leaves of Red Oak.

*Small-leaved European Linden

Tilia europaea parvifolia

Medium size. Leaves small. White, sweet-scented flowers. A good tree for city or suburb

*American Elm

Ulmus americana

Lofty and spreading. The most common of all Elms.

*English Elm

Ulmus campestris

Similar in habit to American Elm. Leaves cleaner cut and remain longer on the branches.



A street well planted with a variety of shade trees. Few things will do more to improve the appearance and value of residential real estate. The vista would be still more pleasing were all the trees of the same sort



Seclusion, comfort, and protection from summer dust—accomplished through the use of Vines

PIAZZA AND PERGOLA PLANTINGS

In the creation of attractive piazza "cozy corners," arborways, and garden pergolas, the vines listed under this classification comprise varieties suitable for the most effective practical results. In planting, a trellis of some sort is always necessary for the plants to climb upon.

Piazza trellises can be easily and inexpensively constructed of wire or narrow wooden strips—the simpler the better, as it is desirable to keep the trellis-work as unobtrusive as possible. In planning the construction of arbors, it is, of course, largely a matter of personal taste and judgment in conjunction with the exigencies of existing conditions, such as available space and location. Always, however, bear in mind that until the plants are well along in growth, the trellis-work must be sufficiently fine to permit speedy climbing.

Following is a list of vines and other climbing plants suitable for this work. Ordinarily they should be planted from three to four feet apart, close to the base of the trellis. Quick covering can be obtained by planting them at closer intervals.

VINES AND OTHER CLIMBING PLANTS

For Piazza and Pergola Plantings

- | | |
|---|---|
| Akebia
<i>Akebia quinata</i>
(Small five-lobed leaves) | Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>
(Scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers) |
| Virginia Creeper
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>
(A native vine) | Crimson Glory Vine
<i>Vitis coignetia</i>
(Brilliant autumn foliage) |
| Clinging Virginia Creeper
<i>Ampelopsis quinq. engelmanni</i>
(Brilliant fall foliage) | Japanese Grape
<i>Vitis heterophylla</i>
(Berries pale lilac to light blue) |
| Small-leaved Dutchman's Pipe
<i>Aristolochia parvifolia</i>
(Curious pipe-shaped purple flowers) | Manchurian Grape
<i>Vitis het. amurensis</i>
A stronger grower than the preceding variety. Bears quantitles of porcelain-like pale blue berries which later darken and turn purple as they begin to wither. Probably the handsomest and best of the newer vine introductions. |
| Large-leaved Dutchman's Pipe
<i>Aristolochia siphio</i>
(Similar to preceding, leaves larger) | Chinese Blue Wistaria
<i>Wistaria chinensis</i>
(Bluish purple flowers in May) |
| Trumpet Vine
<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
(Large orange-red flowers in August) | Chinese White Wistaria
<i>Wistaria chinensis alba</i>
(White flowers in May) |
| Japanese Clematis
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>
(White fragrant flowers in summer) | American Wistaria
<i>Wistaria magnifica</i>
(Flowers lilac with yellow spot) |
| American Clematis
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>
(White flowers in August) | Climbing Roses
This class includes roses of the well-known Rambler type. Also many newer sorts which are developments and improvements of the Ramblers. Although well-known they have not until recently received the attention rightly due them. Their profusion of bloom make them most beautiful and effective. Our seasonal price lists give a list and description of sorts available at each planting season. |
| Large-flowering Hybrid Clematis
<i>Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh</i>
(Double, white, fragrant flowers) | |
| <i>Clematis Henryi</i> (Creamy white) | |
| <i>Clematis Jackmanni</i> (Large, velvety purple flowers) | |
| <i>Clematis Mme. Eduard Andre</i> (Crimson) | |
| <i>Clematis Ramona</i> (Light blue) | |
| Gold-leaved Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera brachypoda aurea</i>
(Leaves spotted with yellow) | |
| Hall's Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera brach. halliana</i>
(Vigorous grower, leaves nearly evergreen. Fragrant yellow and white flowers from midsummer until frost.) | |

INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS

The day has gone by when it was considered good taste to scatter specimen trees here and there over the lawn. It is considered more effective—and you will undoubtedly find it more effective to plant your specimens in groups.

On large estates this is very easy to accomplish—with broad spaces at command the exact placing of any one group is not important. On small estates, and particularly on the usual suburban house lot, this placing of specimens is more important and sometimes difficult.

On these small lots it is generally advisable to limit your plantings to Foundation Plantings, Border and Screen Plantings, and necessary Shade Tree Plantings. The lawn itself should be left open so as to give the illusion of space where space is actually limited. However, even in such situations, room can usually be found for at least one or two groups of specimens—perhaps near the rear of the lot, possibly toward the street, occasionally near one corner of the property.

Where such grouping is impractical specimens may be combined with a Border or Screen Planting. In such a case it is necessary to give the specimen more than the usual space so that it may be allowed to develop its individual characteristics.

Shade Trees may be planted as combination shade and specimen plantings.

The Flowering Trees can be used as individual specimens. These are listed under "Medium Growing Trees Suitable for Planting in a Shrub Border."

Large-growing Evergreens should be planted in groups. They should be selected from the list of "Evergreens for Border Plantings" and also from the more rapid-growing sorts mentioned under "Evergreens for Foundation Plantings."

The smaller and slower-growing Evergreens should be planted in beds rather than groups, or in the lower rows of a border planting. Remember to allow them rather more than the usual space required for ordinary border plantings.

Large Shrubs may be placed in groups; small shrubs in beds or in border plantings—treatment similar to that of evergreens.

Above all things do not plant two specimens, one on either side of the front walk, between the street and the house.

COLLECTION PLANTINGS

Many persons are interested in collections consisting of all available varieties of a single genus or family of plants. These collections may be planted in groups, in beds, or in border plantings. For those who are interested, we suggest the following collections.

ERICACEOUS COLLECTION

This consists of Rhododendrons, Laurels, Andromedas, Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub, and Azaleas. All except the Azaleas have evergreen leaves. All, including the Azaleas, bear flowers—some large, others small, many of bright and striking hues. This is possibly the most beautiful and interesting of all collections and includes a great range of varieties.

PHILADELPHUS COLLECTION

This includes all sorts of deciduous shrubs commonly called Mock Oranges, often erroneously called Syringas. All the varieties of this collection bear white flowers in late spring. The blossoms vary considerably in size, fragrance, and the profusion in which they are borne. The most interesting sorts in this family are the group of dwarf or medium sized shrubs commonly known as "Lemoine's Hybrid Syringas or Mock Oranges."

LILAC COLLECTION

This collection consists of many species native to various parts of the world. These species are all interesting and many are of great beauty. Included in this collection are a race known as the French Hybrid Lilacs. They are crosses and developments of the common purple and white forms. Their value lies in the fragrance and the various combinations of color to be found in their flowers—from paper white, through cream white, pink, lavender, lilac, blue, and pale purple, to exceedingly deep shades of red and purple.

DEUTZIA COLLECTION

Consists of dwarf medium and large-growing sorts. The flowers are mostly white; a few are pink; some are white with pink on the outside of the petals. New varieties of Deutzias have recently been introduced and in a few seasons we shall have a much more extensive list of them than at present.

COTONEASTER COLLECTION

Few recent additions to the horticulture of America have met with as great popularity as have the Chinese Cotoneasters introduced by Ernest Henry Wilson, Assistant Director of Arnold Arboretum. These shrubs are all valuable for their profusion of flowers and fruits, and some for their glossy, semi-persistent leaves. They vary from low-spreading shrubs to medium and large ones. We take great pleasure in presenting the group of Cotoneasters to those who appreciate new and desirable plants.

ROSE COLLECTIONS

There are several thousand different roses known at the present time. Only a few hundred of them, however, are now being grown. Many are practically duplicates of other roses; others are mere imitations and developments of questionable worth. The best selection can be made from a few dozen sorts at the most. For this reason we do not carry a greatly extended list, but confine our stock to the kinds having real merit, and suitable for outdoor use. Our stock is sufficiently diversified to provide all the known range of color in roses. We take great pains to retain those older sorts which have not yet been surpassed, and to add to them the worth while newer developments.

Persons interested in any of these collections will find the varieties of which they consist listed in our seasonal price lists. As our stock varies from season to season, on account of the addition of new and desirable varieties, be sure you have a copy of the latest. They are issued March 1st and September 1st of each year. A post card request will bring you a copy.

PLANTS TO ATTRACT BIRDS

In planting trees, shrubs, and evergreens and vines, it is well to bear in mind those varieties which, on account of their seeds and fruits, attract birds. In selecting plants for your various plantings, it is advisable to include some of these sorts. Not only are birds an attractive feature of the home surroundings, but they also play an important part in the economy of nature. Sections where birds are scarce are barren and unproductive; insect pests rapidly increase and destroy not only farm crops but ornamental plantings as well. Protect the birds by providing plenty of natural food and you will have taken a most judicious and beneficial step toward the permanent beautification of your neighborhood.

The plants in the accompanying list attract both song and game birds. By their use, game birds may be attracted to the vicinity of your home, even though it be in a thickly settled suburb.

Sportsmen can do few things more effective to check the rapid disappearance of game birds than to plant the shrubs most suitable for game birds upon any tracts of land they may own. We invite correspondence from any and all who are interested in the subject of Game Preserves.

The following lists present those varieties which furnish food for birds. Key numbers are given which refer to the sorts of birds that feed upon the varieties mentioned. A list of the birds referred to follows the list of plants.

PLANTS TO ATTRACT BIRDS

Shrubs

Shad Bush

Amelanchier canadensis

Attracts birds 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 20, 25.

Japanese Barberry

Berberis thunbergii

Attracts birds 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 25.

Dogwoods

All the varieties of the *Cornus* family.

(These dogwoods are no relation to poison Dogwood which is really a Sumac.) The Dogwoods attract birds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25.

Burning Bush

Euonymus alata

Spindle Tree

Euonymus europaea

Brilliant Spindle Tree

Euonymus yedoensis

These three sorts attract birds 2, 6, 16, 17, 25.

Bayberry

Myrica cerifera

1, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25.

Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica

Carolina Buckthorn

Rhamnus caroliniana

3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 17, 21.

Smooth Sumac

Rhus glabra

Staghorn Sumac

Rhus typhina

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25.

Elderberry

Sambucus canadensis

Golden Elder

Sambucus nigra aurea

Red-berried Elder

Sambucus racemosus

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25.

Blueberry

Vaccinium corymbosum

3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 25.

Wild Roses

All the species and varieties of the *Rosa* family bear fruit readily eaten by practically all the birds in the following list.

Arrow-wood

Viburnum dentatum

Wayfaring Tree

Viburnum lantana

Sheep-berry

Viburnum lentago

High Bush Cranberry

Viburnum opulus

2, 4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25.

Deciduous Trees

Hawthorns

Crataegus varieties

Attract nearly all birds, particularly game birds.

Flowering Crabs

Malus varieties

Attract practically all birds.

European Mountain Ash

Sorbus aucuparia

Oak-leaved Mountain Ash

Sorbus quercifolia

2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 17, 18, 25.

Vines

Virginia Creeper

Ampelopsis quinquefolia

2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 25.

Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens

Japanese Bittersweet

Celastrus articulatus

2, 9, 14, 16, 17, 25.

Wild Grapes

Vitis varieties

Attract practically all birds.

Evergreens

Common Juniper

Juniperus communis

2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25.

Red Cedar

Juniperus virginiana

2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25.

Key To The Birds

We here present a list of the birds which feed upon the fruits of the plants in the preceding lists. The numbers correspond with those in the list of plants.

1 Blackbird	6 Crow	11 Junco	16 Quail	21 Thrasher
2 Bluebird	7 Finch	12 Kingbird	17 Robin	22 Thrush
3 Catbird	8 Grosbeak	13 Oriole	18 Sparrow	23 Vireo
4 Cedarbird	9 Grouse	14 Pheasant	19 Swallow	24 Warbler
5 Chickadee	10 Jay	15 Phoebe	20 Tanager	25 Woodpecker

NATURALISTIC PLANTINGS

If your home grounds are very extensive, or if your home is located in a wooded situation, you will perhaps find it advisable to devote a part of your land to Naturalistic Plantings. As the name suggests, these plantings consist of those shrubs which are native to your section. Selections need not be entirely limited to strictly native sorts, but may be broadened by the addition of sorts of similar types adaptable for the same purpose, although they may actually be native to distant countries.

Such plantings should largely consist of irregular clumps of one or two sorts; occasionally a clump of many different sorts; rarely an individual specimen. Vines planted in a clump of shrubs improve the planting and furnish a most naturalistic effect.

Naturalistic Plantings are easily made, but the best of them require some thought and study—particularly if you are at all limited to space.

MATERIALS FOR NATURALISTIC PLANTINGS

Shrubs

Sorts for sea-shore use are marked with a dagger (†)

Shad Bush

Amelanchier canadensis

†Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia

†Sweet Fern

Comptonia asplenifolia

†Gray Dogwood

Cornus paniculata

American Red Osier

Cornus stolonifera

Yellow-barked Osier

Cornus stol. aurca

Hazel Nut

Corylus americana

Witch Hazel

Hamamelis virginica

†Winterberry

Ilex verticillata

†Bayberry

Myrica cerifera

†Fragrant Sumac

Rhus aromatica

†Smooth Sumac

Rhus glabra

Staghorn Sumac

Rhus typhina

Meadow Rose

Rosa blanda

Swamp Rose

Rosa carolina

Wild Rose

Rosa lucida

Japanese Climbing Rose
Rosa multiflora
 †Shining-leaved Rose
Rosa nitida
 Red-leaved Rose
Rosa rubrifolia
 †Sweet Briar Rose
Rosa rubiginosa
 Prairie Rose
Rosa setigera
 Memorial Rose
Rosa wichuriana

†Elderberry
Sambucus canadensis
 †Golden Elder
Sambucus nigra aurea
 Red-berried Elder
Sambucus racemosus
 †Blueberry
Vaccinium corymbosum
 Withe Rod
Viburnum cassinoides
 †Arrow-wood
Viburnum dentatum

Evergreens

†Balsam Fir
Abies balsamea
 †Common Juniper
Juniperus communis
 †Golden Common Juniper
Juniperus com. aurea
 †Red or Virginia Cedar
Juniperus virginiana
 †Golden Virginia Cedar
Juniperus virg. elegantissima
 †Blue Cedar
Juniperus virg. glauca

White Spruce
Picea alba
 †Jack Pine
Pinus divaricata
 †White Pine
Pinus strobus
 American Yew
Taxus canadensis
 American Arborvitae
Thuja occidentalis
 American Hemlock
Tsuga canadensis

Trees

†Red, Scarlet or Swamp Maple
Acer rubrum
 Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum
 Black Birch
Betula lenta
 Yellow Birch
Betula lutea
 Paper or Canoe Birch
Betula papyracea
 American Hornbeam
Carpinus americanus
 White Flowering Dogwood
Cornus florida

Red Flowering Dogwood
Cornus florida rubra
 American Beech
Fagus americana
 White Ash
Fraxinus alba
 Butternut
Juglans cinerea
 †Larch
Larix europaea
 †Pin Oak
Quercus palustris
 †Red Oak
Quercus rubra

American Elm
Ulmus americana

Vines for Naturalistic Plantings and Particularly Valuable for Covering Ledges and Stone Walls

†Virginia Creeper
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
 †Clinging Virginia Creeper
Ampelopsis quinq. engelmanni
 Small-leaved Dutchman's Pipe
Aristolochia parvifolia
 Trumpet Vine
Bignonia radicans
 Japanese Bittersweet
Celastrus articulatus
 (Bears quantities of red and orange
 fruit which cling to stems all winter)

†Bittersweet
Celastrus scandens
 American Clematis
Clematis virginiana
 Crimson Glory Vine
Vitis coignetia
 Japanese Grape
Vitis heterophylla
 Manchurian Grape
Vitis heterophylla amurensis
 (Particularly fine)

PLANTS FOR ODD PURPOSES

BANK PLANTINGS TO PREVENT SOIL WASHING

The following sorts on account of the way their lower branches mat down, and their roots spread, prevent soil from washing even on steep banks.

Shrubs

(Plant every 30 or 36 inches)

Drooping Golden Bell
Forsythia suspensa

Coral Berry
Symphoricarpos vulgaris

Vines

(Plant every 18 or 24 inches)

Gold-leaved Honeysuckle
Lonicera brachypoda aurea

Hall's Honeysuckle
Lonicera brach. halliana



A retaining Wall planted on outside with Large-Leaved Evergreen Bittersweet, with deciduous shrubbery (*Forsythia Fortunea*) on inside. Note the luxuriant mass effect where otherwise the vista would be harsh and unattractive

FOR COVERING MASONRY OR BRICK WALLS

Deciduous Vines

Clinging Virginia Creeper
Ampelopsis quinq. engelmanni

Boston Ivy
Ampelopsis veitchii

Manchurian Grape
Vitis het. amurensis

Evergreen Vines

Evergreen Bittersweet
Euonymus radicans

This plant and all its varieties are very versatile and have many uses. They bear orange fruits similar to the common Bittersweet.

GROUND COVERS FOR SHADY PLACES

(These sorts will thrive in shade so deep as to kill out grass)

Bear Berry
Arctostaphylos urva-urvi
(For very sandy soil)
Broad-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet
Euonymus radicans vegeta
(Grows 18 to 24 inches tall)

Japanese Spurge
Pachysandra terminalis
(Plant as close as 12 inches)
Trailing Myrtle
Vinca minor
(Blue flowers summer and fall)

FLOWER GARDENS

This subject is so broad in scope that we do not pretend to cover it in this book. We shall merely give a few suggestions.

Flower gardens, should if possible be placed away from the direct view of passers-by. A garden of this sort is often used for growing flowers for the table or for the living room. For this reason, the plants often suffer in appearance from the cutting of the blossoms. To accomplish this concealment and also to give it a back ground, hedges or borders are often planted about the garden.

The form of the flower garden should be made to please yourself. Common shapes, are square, oblong, circular, elliptical, and irregular. Beds may also



The borders of mixed deciduous shrubs at the entrance to this formal rose garden lend a very desirable touch of privacy and seclusion

be laid out to suit yourself. Paths either of gravel, fine crushed stone, or of grass may be laid out diametrically, diagonally, concentrically, radiating away from the center, or may wind about in a rambling informal manner.

The center of the garden may be just a bed of flowers, or it may contain such features as a sun dial, gazing globe, fountain or bird bath.

Paths may terminate with arches, pergolas, or seats (rustic or otherwise) upon which you can rest and enjoy the beauty of your handiwork.

As we have said elsewhere in this book, give rein to the sense of the artistic which is in *you*.

THE MECHANICAL SIDE OF PLANTING

Excepting, where specifically noted to the contrary, the plants mentioned in this book will succeed in ordinary garden soil. However, up to certain limits, the better the plants are fed, the better will they succeed. For fertilizer we recommend the use of horse, cow, or combined stable manure. This should either be placed below, and *out of immediate reach* of the roots, or on top of the soil after planting. The manure should not come in contact with the roots, and in no case should it be green or fresh—it must be well-rotted and cold. Otherwise your planting will be a failure.

The soil should be well pulverized so as to thoroughly fill the spaces between the roots. Pulverization may be accomplished by spading the soil and breaking up all lumps.

Make sure that the soil does not have surface water standing upon it at any time of the year. Wet soil can be drained by means of ditches and tiles. Where this is impractical, raise the ground above the water level by filling in with additional loam.

Except in extreme cases, it is unnecessary to remove the present soil and bring in new. This is laborious and expensive and should be avoided where possible. In extreme cases, where the soil is so gravelly that it will not hold moisture, or where it has been poisoned by chemicals or by illuminating gas, this process is, of course, necessary. Remove the soil to a depth of eighteen or twenty-four inches. Put at the bottom a layer of rotting leaves, leaf mould, or stable manure. Mix in some loam and tramp down hard so as to prevent air spaces. The resulting laying will help keep moisture in the ground. Then fill in the rest of the bed or hole with a good grade of loam.

Plant food can only be absorbed by plant roots when dissolved in water—if water is lacking, the presence of an abundance of fertilizer is no help. There can be no set rule for frequency of watering excepting to examine the soil a few inches from the surface. Water often enough so that the soil is always moist and cool—but not so as to keep the soil in a muddy condition, as this will rot the roots. Just a little thought and common sense is needed. In watering, do not sprinkle; put the hose on the ground near the base of the plant; then let the water run till the ground will hold no more. **Then move to the next plant.** One such watering in a time of drought is more effective than a dozen or two sprinklings.

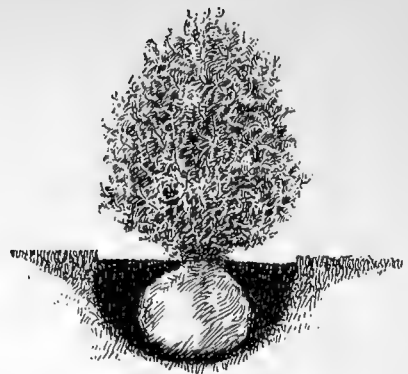
Never spray the *tops* of plants during the heat and glare of the day. Reserve that operation for after-supper exercise. The drops of water act as a magnifying glass; they concentrate the rays from the sun so effectively as to cause the leaves to turn brown and die—commonly known as water-burning.

Upon receiving your plants from the nursery, make sure that the roots are moist. If they appear dry and withered, set them to soak overnight in a tub of water—and immediately notify the nursery of that fact. Many sorts will pull through by this process of soaking. In such a case a mere sprinkling will do no good—soak them.

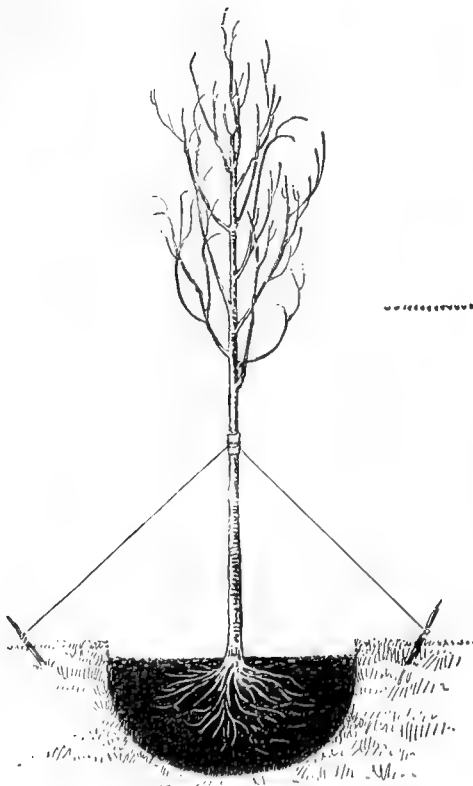
Keep your plants out of the wind and sun and wet them as often as necessary to keep them moist. When you take them out to plant, keep the roots covered with wet burlap until the plant is actually set in the hole—then throw in the earth without delay. Don't dig the holes much in advance of planting or the soil moisture will evaporate.



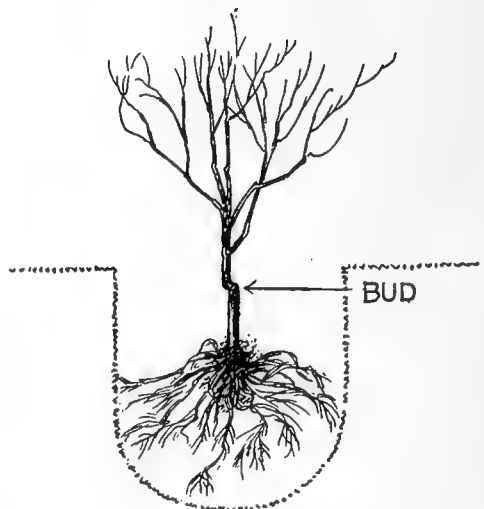
Deciduous Shrubs



Evergreens



Trees



Roses

Sketches illustrating the planting directions

Dig the plant hole rather larger than the spread and depth of the roots.

Deciduous Shrubs have spreading roots. Shake and spread them out well. Set plant a trifle deeper than they were planted in the nursery—the old surface mark is easily seen on the stems. Fill hole nearly full, a shovelful at a time, treading it in firmly with the feet. Pour in water, as much as the soil will hold. After the water has soaked away, fill the rest of the hole and tread firmly.

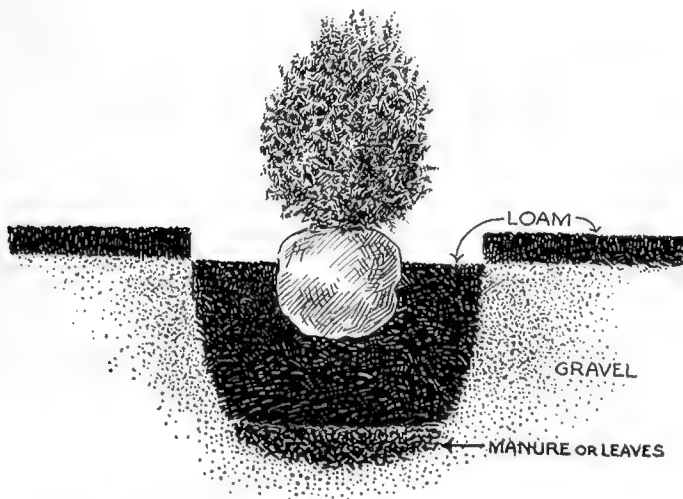
Evergreens are shipped to you with a ball of earth protecting the roots. Remove the burlap which holds the earth. Carefully move plant, earth and all, into the hole. Fill the hole and water as above—except that you should give the soil a second soaking before filling in the very top.

Trees should be set an inch or two deeper than they were in the nursery. Then proceed as with shrubs. If planted in windy spots, or if the trees are large and top-heavy, rope each tree to stakes driven solidly in the ground. Put burlap or some similar material between the rope and the bark to prevent chafing of the bark. Keep the ropes tightened. Remove ropes and burlap at the end of the next growing-season.

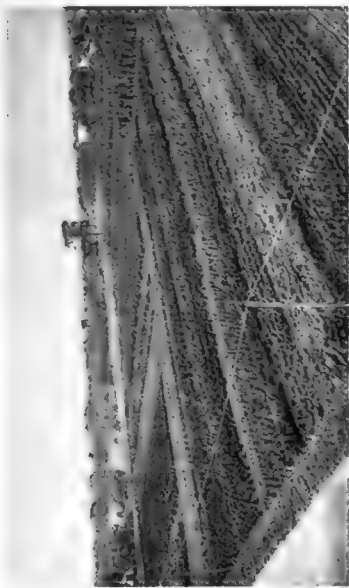
Roses which are growing on their own roots should be planted an inch or so deeper than in the nursery. Roses which have been grafted or budded should be planted so that the “bud” or graft joint is about two inches below the surface. Budded roses show a scar where the “bud” has grown onto the root stock and can be easily located by examination.

In planting and caring for plants, bear in mind that the transplanting process is akin to a surgical operation on human beings. Until they have become established they should be nursed along, particularly during times of drought. In nursing the plants, use your common sense in connection with these planting directions. It will save you much unnecessary toil and drudgery, and prevent your nursing them to death.

Remember—keep the roots moist until planted; pack the soil firmly and thoroughly around the roots; keep the soil moist but not muddy.



Showing the treatment necessary with very dry, sandy or gravelly soils



Airplane views of a few of our fields of Evergreens

A WORD ABOUT WYMAN'S FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES

Established over a quarter of a century ago, this enterprise has devoted its energies to the growing of good planting material. Not only growing good varieties, but growing them in an unusually good way. This, of course, has not been accomplished by any stroke of luck, but by diligent study, experiment and hard work. Naturally we have won the attention and patronage of those who appreciate a good and conscientiously grown product.

As a result we have been instrumental in the making of many of America's finest estates and parks. Our trees, shrubs, and evergreens are to be found on the streets of many cities, the highways of numerous states, and about homes in the suburbs and small towns of America.

One of the most important things that we have learned is that poor quality plants are expensive, no matter how low the purchase price. The cost of transportation, and the cost of planting and after care—whether paid in money or in physical effort—are too great to lay out on plants that will fail to fulfil their purpose, and which will require you to replant in a short while. At the most, the initial saving in buying poorly grown stock is small, and in any case less than the cost of buying new plants, the cost of transportation on the new plants, and the cost of replanting.

It is, of course, unreasonable to expect every plant to live. Wild plants under the best natural conditions are subject to a certain rate of mortality, even though they have never experienced the surgical operation of transplanting. Anything that has life is subject to death.

The nurseryman can, however, help prevent undue loss in the plants you buy—provided you will co-operate by seeing that they are properly planted and cared for. The nurseryman can help prevent undue loss by having them carefully dug and packed, but particularly by growing them properly.

The grower of cheap plants, sows his seeds or sticks his cuttings and leaves them in the same place until they have grown to saleable height. This is undoubtedly the easiest way for the grower, but how about the purchaser? He will receive a thin, lank plant, decidedly *unornamental*, with a few straggling roots insufficient to supply the plant with necessary food.

On the other hand the grower of quality stock, lets his seedlings and cuttings remain in the ground one, two or even more years. He then transplants them to a growing-on field, taking pains to first prune the roots and tops. This top-pruning causes the plant to send out a larger number of branches than it had before. You therefore receive a much bushier and more ornamental plant which will save you several years time in obtaining your desired results. More important still, the pruning of the roots stimulates their growth and you get a plant with a root system capable of furnishing enough food to keep the plants in a flourishing condition.



Rhododendrons in bloom at Framingham Nurseries



A field of Evergreens at Framingham Nurseries. In foreground are smaller kinds suitable for foundation and border planting. In background some of the columnar varieties

Many persons believe that roots should never be cut, but should be dug around entirely when lifted for shipment. This is wrong. Unpruned roots grow long and heavy. Roots in this condition are not feeders but merely anchors. Feeder-roots are the small fibrous hair-like rootlets. The more of them a plant has, the greater its development—the better the result you obtain. When you cut back a heavy root you cause the part remaining to send out a mass of fibrous feeder-rootlets. This is the reason why growers of quality plants sell only transplanted stock.

With shrubs one or two transplantings are sufficient. With other classes, particularly evergreens, additional transplantings are necessary. Evergreens, due to their ever present foliage, are evaporating moisture from the leaves every day in the year. Even in the coldest part of winter this action takes place—through the agency of the wind. To insure their success they must be provided with an extra heavy mass of fibrous feeder roots.

In digging evergreens for shipment, they must be lifted with a ball of earth on the roots and the ball then securely tied in burlap or similar material. This treatment, known in the trade as "Balling and Burlapping," and generally written "B & B," serves a double purpose. It holds the soil to the roots during shipment, thus keeping them from drying out. Also, and more important, it prevents the feeder-roots from being torn from the stubs of the anchor roots during the process of digging.

The grower of quality stock is also careful to spray his plants to keep down insect pests and plant diseases, thus assuring you of healthy goods. He takes great pains to see that they are fertilized properly thus insuring you against starved plants. He gives them constant and unceasing attention in training the plants as they should grow, so that the stock you receive will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

All this is accomplished, not by wishing, but by working—by employing the best workmen, and enough of them to enable him to do these things in the seasons when they must be done. This costs money; it is an expense incurred to a lesser degree, if at all, by the grower of cheap plants. Moreover, the careful grower in preventing large losses to his customer has, by those successive transplantings, suffered losses himself. Naturally he cannot sell, and cannot be expected to sell his goods at the same price quoted by the cheap grower.

This is the method we at Framingham Nurseries make use of in growing our plants. We do not do business on a price basis. We do, however, welcome the most severe competition on a quality basis. Do not misunderstand us—do not gain the impression that our prices are beyond the reach of the average pocket-book. They are not. Our prices are only enough above others to enable us to grow the grade of stock we do and in a great number of cases are considerably lower than those of other nurserymen attempting to grow plants of similar quality.

For the amateur it is often difficult to judge the quality of shrubs and trees. For those living at a distance and unable to visit the nursery, it is, of course, impossible to judge. How then may he feel sure that he will receive the best goods for his money? In deciding where to place your order, inquire as to the nurseryman's standing; how long has he been in business; what is his standing in his own home town; is he tricky or is he honest; is he afraid to take a loss which will enable him to hold his head high and look every man in the eye? Has he a host of satisfied customers who naturally and confidently bring him repeat orders for all their plant requirements?



The result of transplanting and root pruning—a compact mass of fibrous roots to which the soil adheres.



The ball of earth securely tied in burlap. No evergreen is complete without this treatment—for which we make no charge.

The answers to those questions will determine your decision. You will place your order with the man or firm who has the reputation of acting upon the square with his customers.

We do not wish to appear puffed up with pride nor unduly boastful, but we are proud and naturally so, of *our* host of satisfied customers. We, therefore, respectfully invite your patronage, confident that we shall be able to serve you to our mutual satisfaction and friendship.

Sincerely yours,

FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES,

Richard M. Wyman

Proprietor.

PRESERVE THIS BOOK

This is one of the very few existing publications written in a non-technical manner, easily comprehended by the amateur gardener. It is a book of suggestions and real information and as such is in constant demand.

It is in demand, not only by the amateur but by professionals. It is used as a reference by superintendents of parks and large estates. Professional landscape architects keep it on their desks to aid them in making their planting plans and lists. Colleges and universities, in ever increasing numbers, are using it as a text book in their landscape gardening courses.

If, after your home grounds are sufficiently beautified, you find you do not need this book, pass it along to your neighbor. He, and also ourselves, will thank you.

